— *Hasta-giri, is,* m., N. of a mountain. — *Hasta-gṛihya,* ind., Ved. having taken the hand. — *Hasta-ghna, as,* m., Ved. a kind of arm-guard or shield (defending the fore-arm from the blows of the bow-string). — *Hasta-ćāpalya, am,* n. = *hasta-kauśala.* — *Hasta-ćchedana, am,* n. the amputation of a hand. — *Hasta-ćyuta, as, ā, am,* Ved. shaken or moved with the hand, moved or thrown violently by means of the hand. — *Hasta-ćyuti, is,* f., Ved. moving or shaking about with the hand, (according to Sāy. *hasta-ćyutī = hasta-praćyutyā, hasta-gatyā,* Ṛig-veda VII. 1, 1.) — *Hasta-jyoḍi, is,* m. a kind of tree or plant (= *kara-jyoḍi*). — *Hasta-tala, am,* n. the palm of the hand; the tip of an elephant's trunk. — *Hasta-tāla, as,* m. clapping the hands together. — *Hasta-traya-sammite,* ind. at a distance of three Hastas. — *Hasta-dosha, as,* m. a slip of the hand, mistake committed by the hand. — *Hasta-dhātrī = hastāmalaka.* — *Hasta-dhāraṇa, am,* n. warding off a blow; stopping a blow with the hand. — *Hasta-pādādi* (°*da-ādi*), the hands and feet &c., the extremities, the limbs of the body. — *Hasta-puććha, am,* n. the lower part of the fore-arm, the hand below the wrist. — *Hasta-pṛishṭha, am,* n. the back of the hand (also called *apa-pṛishṭha*). — *Hasta-prāpta, as, ā, am,* reached with the hand, held in the hand; obtained, secured (= *kara-prāpta*). — *Hasta-maṇi, is,* m. a jewel worn on the wrist. — *Hasta-mātra,* a cubit in length, (see *mātra.*) — *Hasta-yugala, am,* n. the two hands. — *Hasta-ratnāvalī* (°*na-āv*°), f., N. of a work by Rāghava (treating of the various movements of the hands &c.). — *Hasta-rekhā,* f. a line on the hand. — *Hasta-lāghava, am,* n. lightness of hand, manual readiness, smartness, cleverness, legerdemain. — *Hasta-vat, ān, atī, at,* having hands, handy, dexterous, clever, skilful. — *Hasta-vartin, ī, inī, i,* being or remaining in the hand, seized, held, caught hold of. — *Hasta-vāraṇa, am,* n. restraining the hand (of another); warding off a blow. — *Hasta-vimba, am,* n. perfuming or smearing the body with unguents &c. — *Hasta-saṃvāhana, am,* n. rubbing or shampooing with the hands. — *Hasta-siddhi, is,* f. performing or effecting anything with the hand, manual labour; hire, wages, salary. — *Hasta-sūtra* or *hasta-sūtraka,* 'hand-ribbon;' (*am*), n. a bracelet worn on the wrist. — *Hasta-stha, as, ā, am,* staying in the hand, being in hand, held, grasped. — *Hasta-sthita, as, ā, am,* being in hand, held. — *Hastākshara* (°*ta-ak*°), *am,* n. one's own sign manual, autograph, signature, handwriting. — *Hastāgra* (°*ta-ag*°). *am,* n. the extremity of the hand, the fingers. — *Hastāgra-lagna* (°*ta-ag*°), *as, ā, am,* 'joined hand in hand,' married; [cf. *pāṇi-graha.*] — *Hastāṅguli* (°*ta-aṅ*°), *is,* f. 'hand-finger,' any finger of the hand. — *Hastāmalaka* (°*ta-ām*°), *as,* m., N. of one of the four principal disciples of Saṅkarāćārya; (*am*), n. the fruit of Emblic Myrobalan held in the hand; N. of a short work by Hastāmalaka (containing the elements of the Vedānta). — *Hastāmalaka-bhāshya, am,* n. a commentary on the above by Saṅkarāćārya. — *Hastāvalamba* (°*ta-av*°), *as, ā, am,* supported by the hand of another. — *Hastāvāpa* (°*ta-āv*°), *as,* m. 'hand-bracelet,' a finger-guard, arm-guard (used by archers, = *jyāghāta-vāraṇa*). — *Hastā-hasti,* ind. hand to hand. — *Haste-karaṇa, am,* n. 'taking by the hand,' marriage (= *pāṇau-karaṇa*). — *Haste-kṛi,* cl. 8. P. *-karoti,* &c., to take in hand, take possession of, make one's own. — *Haste-kṛitya,* ind. having taken possession of.

Hastaka, as, m. a position of the hands.

Hastika, am, n. a multitude or collection of elephants (= *gaja-tā*).

Hastin, ī, inī, i, having hands, having a trunk; (*ī*), m. an elephant, (four kinds of elephants are specified, each characterized by particular marks; see *bhadra, mandra, mṛiga, miśra;* some give *kiliñja-hastin,* a straw elephant, effigy of an elephant made of grass); N. of a son of king Su-hotra (a prince of the Lunar race, described in Vishṇu-Purāṇa IV. 19. as founder of Hastinā-pura); a kind of plant, = *aja-modā;* (*inī*), f. a female elephant; a woman of a particular class (one of the four into which females are divided; a woman of this class is described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); a kind of drug and perfume. — *Hasti-kakshya, as,* m. a lion; a tiger. — *Hasti-kanda, as,* m. a kind of tree or bulbous plant (described as a sort of Arum, = *gaja-kanda*). — *Hasti-karañja, as,* m. a kind of tree (= *mahā-karañja*). — *Hasti-karṇa, as,* m. 'elephant-eared,' the castor-oil tree (also the red kind); a kind of Palāśa tree; another tree or bulbous plant (= *hasti-kanda*); a particular class of semi-divine beings (forming one of the *gaṇa-devatā,* q.v.); N. of a district. — *Hasti-karṇaka, as,* m. a kind of Palāśa tree. — *Hastikarṇa-dala, as,* m. a sort of Palāśa tree. — *Hasti-koli, is,* m. a sort of jujube. — *Hasti-giri, is,* m. the city and district of Kāñćī, q.v. — *Hasti-ghaṭa,* N. of the seventh book of the Śata-patha-Brāhmaṇa. — *Hasti-ghoshā* or *hasti-ghoshātakī,* f. a kind of creeper (= *aibhī, mahā-kośātakī*). — *Hasti-ghna, as,* m. an elephant-killer; a man. — *Hasti-ćārin, ī,* m. an elephant-driver; (*inī*), f. a kind of tree (= *mahā-karañja*). — *Hasti-danta, as,* m. the tusk of an elephant; a radish; a pin or peg projecting from a wall; (*am*), n. ivory; a radish. — *Hasti-dantaka, am,* n. a radish. — *Hastidanta-phalā,* f. a kind of cucumber (= *ervāru*). — *Hasti-dvayasa, as, ī, am* (Gram. 80. XX), as high or as big as an elephant, elephantine. — *Hasti-nakha, am,* n. 'elephant's nail,' a sort of turret or raised mound of earth or masonry protecting the access to the gate of a city or fort, (it is described as furnished with an inner staircase, and affording means for discharging arrows &c. at an enemy.) — *Hasti-pa* or *hastipaka, as,* m. an elephant-driver, elephant-rider; an elephant-keeper. — *Hasti-pattra, as,* m. = *hasti-kanda.* — *Hasti-parṇikā,* f. a kind of plant (= *rāja-kośātakī*). — *Hasti-parṇī,* f. a kind of plant (= *moraṭā*); a sort of gourd (= *karkaṭī*). — *Hasti-pāda, as, ā* or *ī, am,* elephant-footed. — *Hasti-pāla, as,* m., N. of a king. — *Hasti-pṛishṭhaka, am,* n. the back of an elephant. — *Hasti-mada, as,* m. the ichor or exudation from an elephant's temples when in rut. — *Hasti-malla, as,* m., N. of Airāvata (Indra's elephant); of Gaṇeśa; of Saṅkha (the eighth of the chief Nāgas or serpents of Pātāla); a heap of ashes; a shower of dust; frost, cold. — *Hasti-mātra, as, ī, am,* as great as an elephant. — *Hasti-yūtha, am,* n. a herd of elephants. — *Hasti-rāja, as,* m. the king or chief of elephants. — *Hasti-rohaṇaka, as,* m. a kind of tree (= *mahā-karañja*). — *Hasti-lodhraka, as,* m. the Lodhra tree. — *Hasti-vadha* or *hasti-badha, as,* m. the killing of an elephant (especially by a lion, which incurs the guilt of murder, whilst others carry off the spoils, such as the tusks and the pearls said to be found in the head). — *Hasti-varćasa, am,* n. the magnificence of an elephant. — *Hasti-vāha, as,* m. an elephant-driver; a hook for driving elephants. — *Hasti-vishāṇī,* f. the Kadalī tree. — *Hasti-vaidyaka,* N. of a work by Vīra-soma. — *Hasti-śālā,* f. an elephant-stable. — *Hasti-śuṇḍa, as,* m. or *hasti-śuṇḍā,* f. an elephant's trunk; (*ā* or *ī*), f. the shrub Heliotropium Indicum. — *Hasti-śyāmāka, as,* m. a kind of grain. — *Hasti-shaḍgava, am,* n. a yoke or collection of six elephants, (see *shad-gava.*) — *Hasti-somā,* f., N. of a river. — *Hasti-snāna, am,* n. the washing of an elephant. — *Hasti-hasta, as,* m. an elephant's trunk. — *Hasti-hasta-parāmṛishṭa, as, ā, am,* touched or struck by the trunks of elephants. — *Hasty-adhyaksha, as,* m. a superintendent or master of elephants. — *Hasty-aśva-ratha-sambādha, as, ā, am,* crowded with carriages, horses, and elephants. — *Hasty-āyurveda, as,* m. a work on the treatment of elephants' diseases. — *Hasty-āroha, as,* m. an elephant-rider, elephant-driver.

Hastina-pura, am, n. (fr. *hastin* + *pura*), the city of Hastin (= *hastinā-pura* below).

Hastinā-pura, am, n., N. of a city founded by king Hastin, q.v., (it was situated about fifty-seven miles north-east of the modern Dillī or Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges, and was the capital of the kings of the Lunar line, as Ayodhyā was of the Solar dynasty; hence it forms a central scene of action in the Mahā-bhārata; here Dhṛitarāshṭra reigned when the government was resigned by his brother Pāṇḍu, and here the five Pāṇḍava princes were educated along with their cousins the Kauravas, and here at the conclusion of the great war between them Yudhi-shṭhira was crowned after a triumphal progress through the streets of the city; see Śānti-parvan 1386–1410: other names for this celebrated town are *gajāhvaya, nāga-sāhvaya, nāgāhva, hāstina.*)

Hastinī-pura, am, n. = *hastinā-pura* above.

Hastya, as, ā, am, belonging to the hand, done with the hand, manual; given with the hand.

हस्र *hasra.* See p. 1168, col. 3.

हहल *hahala, am,* n. (= *hāhala,* see *hālahala*), a sort of deadly poison.

हहा *hahā, ās,* m. a kind of Gandharva, q.v.; [cf. 1. *hāhā, huhū.*]

हा 1. *hā,* ind. an exclamation of pain or grief or weariness (equivalent to 'ah!' 'alas!' 'woe!' *hā hato 'smi,* ah! I am killed! it is all over with me); an exclamation of joy or surprise (oh! ha! &c.); an interjection of anger or reproach; [cf. 2. *hāhā.*]

हा 2. *hā* (connected with rt. 3. *hā*), cl. 3. A. *jihīte* (1st sing. *jihe,* 3rd du. *jihāte,* 2nd pl. *jihīdhve,* 3rd pl. *jihate*), Impf. *ajihīta,* Pot. *jihīta,* Impv. *jihītām,* Perf. *jahe, hāsyate, ahāsta, hātum,* to go, move, to go to, attain; to give way, yield [cf. Ṛig-veda I. 37, 7]: Pass. *hāyate,* Aor. *ahāyi:* Caus. *hāpayati, -te, -yitum,* Aor. *ajihapat, -ta,* to cause to go: Desid. *jihāsate:* Intens. *jāhāyate, jāhāti, jāheti;* [cf. Gr. *χα-ιν-ω, χά-σκ-ω, χάσμα, χά-ος, χῆ-μη, χάσις, χαλάω;* Lat. *hi-sc-o, hi-o, hia-tus;* Old Germ. *gî-ê-m, gin-ê-m, gein-o-m;* Angl. Sax. *ginan, cinan, geonan, gynian, ganian;* Slav. *zi-ja-ti, ze-ja-ti, zi-nati,* 'to gape;' Lith. *zio-j-u, zio-ti-s,* 'a cleft, hole.']

Jihāna, as, ā, am, going, &c. See p. 347.

Hātvā, ind. (Pāṇ. VII. 4, 43), having gone, having moved.

Hāna, as, ā, am, gone, moved.

Hāsyamāna, as, ā, am, being about to go.

1. *heya, as, ā, am* (for 2. see p. 1170), to be gone.

हा 3. *hā* (connected with rt. 2. *hā*), cl. 3. P. *jahāti* (1st du. *jahīvas* or *jahivas,* 3rd du. *jahītas* or *jahitas,* 3rd pl. *jahati,* Pāṇ. VI. 4, 116), Impf. *ajahāt* (1st du. *ajahīva* or *ajahiva,* 3rd pl. *ajahuḥ*), Pot. *jahyāt* (Pāṇ. VI. 4, 118), Impv. *jahātu* (2nd sing. *jahihi* or *jahihi* or *jahāhi,* 3rd pl. *jahatu,* Pāṇ. VI. 4, 117), Perf. *jahau* (2nd sing. *jahitha* or *jahātha,* 1st du. *jahiva,* 2nd pl. *jaha,* 3rd pl. *jahuḥ*), *hāsyati, ahāsīt,* Prec. *heyāt, hātum,* to abandon, leave, quit, desert, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; to resign, forego, let go, lose; to let fall; to omit, neglect; to avoid, shun; to remove: Pass. *hīyate,* Perf. *jahe* (Kirāt. XII. 12), Aor. *ahāyi,* to be left or deserted, be forsaken; to be excluded from or deprived or bereft of, to lose (with inst. or abl., e. g. *jahe prāṇaih,* he was deprived of breath or lost his life; *hīyate pati-lokāt,* she is excluded from the heaven of her husband); to be destitute of, be deficient in, be wanting in, fail, decrease; to be lost; to fail (in a lawsuit); to be left out or omitted or neglected; to become weary or enfeebled; to be lessened or lowered: Caus. *hāpayati, -yitum,* Aor. *ajihapat,* to cause to quit or abandon; to drive away, expel; to cause to lose or want; to neglect, omit, decline; to lose: Desid. *jihāsati,* to wish to leave, &c.: Intens. *jehīyate, jāheti, jāhāti;* [cf. Gr. *χῆ-ρο-ς, χήρα, χηρεύ-ω, χηρό-ω, χωρίς, χωρίζω, χῆτος, χατέω;*